Plundering, Starving, Freezing and Very few had shore of any kind, not two thousand had Sheoting,

Surgeons.

Sintes Officers and Soldiers while Priseners of War in
The Hands of the Rebel Authorities; being the Report of
thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by men-Sanitary Commission; with an Appendix containing the Testimony." The Commissioners who took this evidence Were VALENTINE MOTE, M.D., LL.D; EDWARD DELA-FILLD, M.D., President of the College of Physicians and

The accompanying diagram copied from the report making their knives out of iron hoops—others in manu gives a faithful and terrible picture of this prison.

G. 82d New-York Volunteers:

Volunteers, Company G. Was captured with about leight hundred Federal troops, in front of Petersburg.

Letters from home very seldom reached us, and few had any means of writing. In the early Summer, a large four onness of bread, and three onness of meat a day. Government. Another batch of prisoners joining us, we left Richmond

days, under a torrid sun, many of us falling helpless by and six were hung, beside others who were severel the way, and soon filling the empty wagous of our truin-on the first day we received a little ment, but the sum of for the better. our rations for the fire days was thirteen crackers. During | Some few weeks before being released, I was ordered the six days by rail to Andersonville, meat was given to act as clerk in the hospital. This consists simply of

CHOWDED. I mean that it was difficult to more in any direc. patients. He has twenty-five assistants, besides those tion mithout jostling and being jostled. This prison is an detailed to examine for admittance to the hospital upright trunks of trees, about twenty feet high, near tion of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extend

which the projection of a foot or fittger is sure to bring the deadly builet of the sentined.

Through the grounds, at nearly right-angles with the account and fifty bodies with the senting was taken from me but my dress cost the bread was not done half the time.

Everything was taken from me but my dress cost the waste and account to the flow of the account and account to the flow of the senting was taken from me but my dress cost the waste and account to the flow of the account and the account and the sent the control of the sent the control of the sent to the dead the waste and thirty, and one day the record showed one half the wast nabout ankle deep, and sour the side of the interpolated and forty-six.

The average of deaths through the earlier ments was a night to keep warm, neve were two hundred and in the ances of the side of the interpolated in was almost due to the count of the same point o our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive. June 18, 1864. For example: in some cases the inne caying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coat- in quantity, was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain the daily large amount of base matter from the camp whose stomachs could not retain what had become en-Sizelf. There was a system of policing, but the means tirely indigestible. were so limited, and so large a number of the men were. For a wan to find, on waking, that his comrede by the rendered irresolute and depressed by imprisonment.

**ide was dead, was an occurrence too common to be noted, that the work was very imperfectly done. One side of I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital going out some distance into the water. Under the sum- exceeded in the extremity of misery all my previous exmer sun this place early became corruption too vile for de. perfence.

ities acree removed any filth. There was seldem any wood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were bedy for the jeb. at one time sent by President DAVIS to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, the information they desired, and we never saw them arrowroot, livhisky and wild or hog tomatoes. In the

at each end, and twenty-four on a side. On the outside, think. He often expressed his regret that he had not within three hundred yards, were fortifications on high | more medicines. The limitation of military orders, unground, overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting tweaty-four twelve-pound Napoleon Parrotts.
We were never permitted to go outside, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire-wood. During pital, when it was discovered that he was a major of a the building of the cook-house, a few, who were carpen. ters, were ordered out to assist.

Our only shelter from the run, and rain and night cents. seas what we could make by stretching over us our coats or to the stochade, to shift for himself as well as he could scrape of blankets, which a few had, but generally there.

Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him. was no attempt by day or night to protect ourselves.

(the cobbing ground with the kernel.) and generally sour, two ounces of condemned park offensive in appearance and source of condemned park offensive in appearance and honored out in the same and ho The rations consisted of eight ounces of corn bread,

REBEL CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS. prier to which we cooked our own rations. It did not prove at all adequate to the work (thirty thousand is a large town), so that a large proportion were still obliged to prepare their own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility The Horrors of Andersonville, of Libby Prison, and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starring to death for seast of wood, and in desperation would mir the raw mate rial with water and try to eat it.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks, outside, near the Captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of ninety to which the Testimony of Privates, Officers and belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead-li ze" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow just from Sherman's army-his name was, Roberts-was trying to wash his face near the "dead-lites" railing, when he slipped on the clayey bottom, and feld with his Acad just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but Report of the Sanitary Commission, is was too late-" another guard would have a furlough. the men said. It was a common belief among our men arising from statements made by the guard, that General WINDER, in command, issued an order that any one "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United "dead-line" should shoot a Yankee outside of the States Officers and Soldiers white Privations of Way in a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States tal depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing

themselves, or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency and tending to a kind of stolid and idiotic indifference. Many spent Surgeons of New-York; GOUVERSEUR MORRIS WILKINS, much time in arousing and encouraging their fellows, Burgeons of New York, 100 Calab. Drofessor in the seq. ELLEBLE WALKACE, M.D., Professor in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Hon. J. T. CLARK HARE, Judge of the District Court of the City be given them within their prison walls. These cases and County of Philadelphia; and the Rev. TREADWELL were frequent among those who had been imprisoned WALDEN, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia. but a short time. There were those who were cap The report of this Commission with the testimony tured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known make an 2vo, volume of 2s2 pages. The evidence was taken under eath. We make such selections from it as we have space for, and we take first the following were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves ocfecturing link from the rust from these same hoops, and The following is the deposition of Private Tracy. Co. with rade pens sketching or inditating bank notes of I am a private in the 82d New-York Regiment of clusteers, Company G. Was cantured with alone

on the 22d of June, 1864. We were kept at Petersburg batch of letters—five thousand we were told—arrived two days, at Richmond. Belle Isle, three days, then having been accumulating somewhere for many months conveyed by rail to Lynchburg. Marched seventy five These were brought into camp by an officer, under miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, orders to collect ten cents on each—of course most were orders to collect ten cents on each-of course most wer Georgia. At Petersburg we were treated fairly, being returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my under the guard of old soldiers of an Alabama regi- companions saw among them three from his parents. ment, at Richmond we came under the authority of the but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the notorious and inhuman Major Tunnes, and the equally rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these notorious Home Guard. Our ration was a pint of beans letters must have already paid ten cents to the Rebel

It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that so our trials came from our own men. At Belle Isle and All blankets, haversucks, canteens, money, valuables of Andersonville there were among us a gang of desperate every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases the last shirt men, ready to prey on their fellows. Not only thefts an robberies, but even murders were committed. Affairs At Lynchburg we were placed under the Heme Guard, officered by Major and Captain Moffett. The march to Danville was a weary and painful one of five trial by a criminal court. Eighty six were arrested trial by a criminal court.

on entering the Stockade Prison we found it crowded with twenty-eightsthousand of our fellow-soldiers. By open space, sloping on both sides, originally seventeen This examination was made in a small stockade at scres, now twenty-five acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or ahelter of any kind. The soil sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number about on of clay. The fence is made of ber to be removed being limited. Lately, in considera the top of which are small platforms, where the guards to one hundred and fifty duity. That this was too small are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light rating, forming the "dead line," beyond in our stockade were from thirty to forty a day. I have which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring seen one hundred and fifty bodies writing passage to the

ceeded the examples given in Leslie's Illustrated for of diarrhea, or so limited in quantity, that they were of edges of the two hones of the arms, between the elbow no general use. The cook house was situated on the and the wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of de. plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration. ing covering much of the surface. To these was added life, and the cases of starvation were generally those

the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually and battle field, but the daily scenes in Cump Samter

ecription, the men breading disgusting life, so that the sur- The work of burial is performed by our own men, un face of the water world as with a gentle breeze.

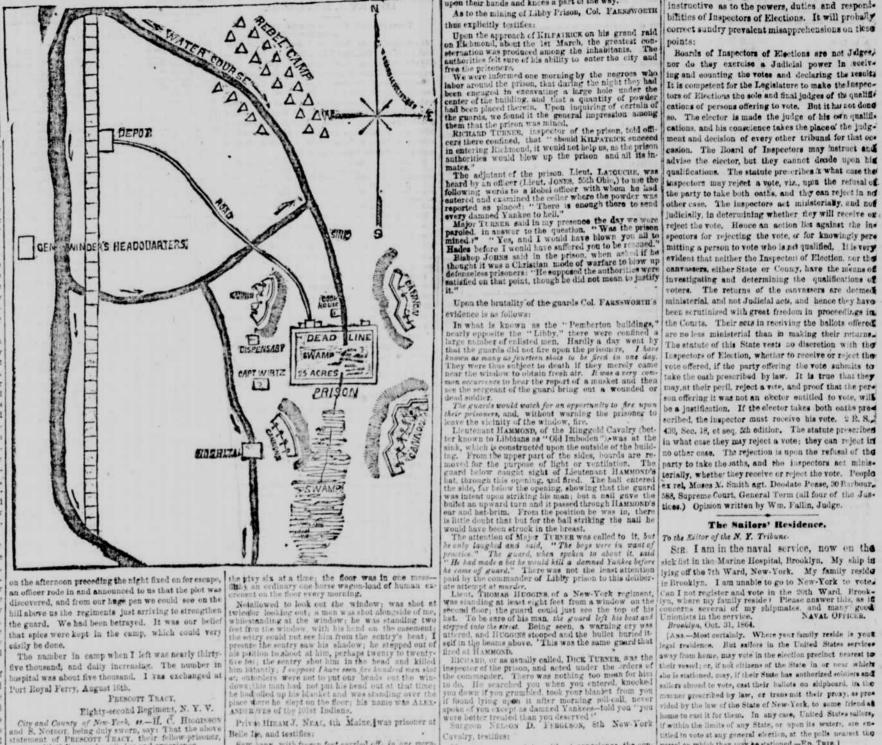
The new comers, on reaching this, would exclaim:

It this hell? yet they soon would become callous, and performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men enter unmoved the harrible rottenness. The rebel author- were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of fire-

> Dr. WHITE is able to give the patients a diet but little way of medicine, I saw nothing but camphor, whisky, and a decection of some kind of bark-white oak. der which the surgeon in charge was pisced, is shown by the following occurrence: A supposed private, wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hoscolored regiment. The assistant-surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once, not only to remove him, but to kick him out, and he was returned

After entering on my duties at the hospital I was ecconsionally favored with double rations and some wild turnatees. A few of our men succeeded, in spite of the in Libby, testifies:

PRIS'ON AT ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA.



Eighty-second Regiment, N. Y. V.

City and County of New York, st.—H. C. Hoodison
and S. Nomor, being duly sworn, say: That the above
statement of PRISONT TRACY, their fellow-prisoner,
agrees with their own knowledge and experience.
H. C. Hoodison,
Co. K., Nineteenth Illinois Vols.
Silvierian Nomor,
Co. B., Fifth New-Jersey Vols.
There is a mass of testimony as to the treatment of

our prisoners in Libby Prison, Richmond, and on Belle Isle in the James River, showing that they were plundered, starved, frozen, and treated in almost all respects

Private Joseph Grider, 3d East Tennessee Infantry

mantity of bread twice a day, and a small tin-

There was no novee for our hunger. When abone would the per thrown away by some, it would be taken up often by the nur others, and bested to get something out of it.

Saw hany with frezen feet carried off; in one mora-ting antileeen corpses, their frecen self. Near lat of Jan-

prisonerat Belle Isle, and testifies:

Georgia, Od., 1883, testifies as to Libby:

It was solithy that our clothing and blankets soon because covered with vermin; the floors of the prisons were washellate in the afternoon nearly every day, so that when we came to lie down it was very damp; we that when we came to lie down it was very damp; we tiffer the control of the prisons of the Rebels, where the lives and comfort of prisons of the Rebels, where the lives and comfort of prisons of the prisons of the Rebels, where the lives and comfort of prisons of war is a matter of such crue lindifference, to say the least of the prisons of the pri

which about those was pint of black peas issued to each man every week, man little vinegar; these peas were fall of bags, but they were little whe maggots in a chrysslis state; we pounded the peas to sto mash them, and let the begs flow to the works, there was about an ounce of soap and a little surface; there was about an ounce of soap and a little surface; there was about an ounce of soap and a little surface; there was about an ounce of soap and a little surface; the works to th

times throw bread in to the prizoners; have picked it up myself, it was better bread than ours; not so course.

I saw a man kill a deg and eat part of it, and he sold the rest of it; I got some.

Private Walter S. Smrin, 48th New-York, prisoner in Libby, testifies:

ome of them while their names were being taken at

Men were returned from the heapital to the Island when so weak that they have been obliged to crawl apon their bands and knees a part of the way. As to the mining of Libby Prison, Col. FARNSWORTH

thus explicitly testifies: Upon the approach of KILPATRICK on his grand raid on Elchmond, about the 1st March, the greatest consternation was produced among the inhabitants. The authorities felt sure of his ability to enter the city and

not do they exercise a Jadicial power in sectival free the prisoners. We were informed one morning by the negroes who labor around the prison, that during the night they had been energied in executing a large hole under the center of the building, and that a quantity of powder had been placed therein. Upon inquiring of certain of the guarts, we found it the general impression among them that the prison was mined.

RICHARD TURKER, inspector of the prison, told officers there confined, that "should KILPATRICK succeed in entering Richmond, it would not help us, as the prison and his conscience takes the place of the judgment and decision of every other tribunal for that occasion. The Board of Inspectors may first each advise the elector, but they cannot decide upon high mates."

may at their peril, reject a vete, and proof that the perison of dead soldier.

The guards would watch for an opportunity to fire upon their prisoners, and, without warning the prisoner to leave the vicinity of the window, fire.

Lieutenant Hammon, of the Ringgold Cavalry (better known to Libbians as "Old Imboden"), was at the sink, which is constructed upon the outside of the building. From the upper part of the sides, boards are removed for the purpose of light or ventilation. The guard below eaught sight of Lieutenant Hammon's hat, through this opening, and fired. The ball entered the side, for below the opening, showing that the guard was intent upon striking his man; but a nail gave the builted an upward turn and it passed through Hammon's ear and hat-brim. From the position he was in, there is little doubt that but for the ball striking the nail he would have been struck in the breast.

Cavalry, testifies: No one can appreciate, without experience, the con-dition of the officers in the prison during the twelve dition of the officers in the prison during the twelve days of my stay. Their faces were pinched with han-ger. I have seen an officer, standing by the window, crawing the standing by the window, deaths t have been exposure and starration.

Ratios not sufficient to satisfy hunger; waked up one night anifound myself knowing my cost electe; used to deam officing something good to set.

Privat Charles F. Prountstiel, 2d Maryland, was describe.

Surgeon B. A. VANDERKIEFT, who received the pris-Exergine is an advertise of the prisoners of the many points of the prisoners of the prison Exerginering we carried out some men froze to death, and free successful and two spoons of beans almost rotten; semethes we had composed frozen, jet had to call it had not not be three or four times. September, 1861, I affirm that the treatment to think not only three or four times while I was there; two or three or four times while I was there; two or three or four times. Loud set sleep for Anners and cold, diet and lice, Capt A. R. Carnoun of Kentocky, captured in N. E. Georgia, O.t., 1863, testifies as to Libby:

It was solithy that our clothing and blankets soon because overed with vermin, the moors of the prisones of two lices, and that I would prefer to fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fishing the composition of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fishing the contract of the lives and comfort of prisoness."

John W. Stone stated that when witness was initiated in the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese of Bornee, called "Anner for fall into the hands of the Chinese

Douglas.

Fellow-Citizens: Those of us who enjoyed the ntimate personal acquaintance of our departed leader, will bear enthusiastic testimony to his intense, uncalculating devotion to the Union. Throughout the memorable Winter of 1860-1, he Private Chongr Dixomas, 27th Michigan, who was at Belle Isle, testifies:

This was inadequate to satisfy hunger, and for two months flave had a burning sensation, when in prison. It naw the rations the Robel guards got; they were four times are made as ourse; they got the same kind of bread and meat, but they could help themselves out of the bag.

During January the men would ran all night to keep were four times are men would ran all night to keep were found to the worning I would seg men bying dead—

Because it was inadequate to satisfy hunger, and for two months flave had a burning sensation, when in prison. In ray markings of conciliation and of exhausted the resources of conciliation and of exhausted the resources of conciliation and of the calamity of eight war, because his feared such war, if inaugurated by the Federal authority, would war, if inaugurated by the Federal authority, was thrown prove the grave of the Union. But when Secession prove the grave of the Union. But when Secession prove the grave of the Union.

Darring January the new would run all night to keep the same will store at 1 old, the majesticy did some ware fortunatenough to receive boxes from house.

Darring January the new would run all night to keep the same and the worstag I bound now house the manufacture of the same in the same in the same in the same in high dadings the contests of the same would not be same in the same and only one or werage.

If I were to still because the contests of the same in the same

Private WM. W. Wilcox, 19th Ohio Volunteers, was at Belle Isle, and testifies:

The outside 4 the row."

The outside 5 the outside 5 the row."

The outside 5 the row."

The outside 5 the row."

The outside 6 the row."

The outside 7 the row of the previous night was plainty to the outside 8 the row.

The outside 6 the row."

The outside 6 the row."

The outside 7 the row of the row of the outside 8 the row."

The outside 9 the row.

The outside 9 would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed not did or cocking stead of any kind. On pening the samp in Winter, the first two thousand prisoners were allowed sillets, one to fifty men, but these were some to the Confederacy, but it was very allowed sillets, one to fifty men, but these were some to the Confederacy, but it was very and being of market patriolise, even that for allogiance to the Confederacy, but it was very allowed sillets, one to fifty men, but these were some to the Confederacy, but it was very and being of market patriolise, even that can be also it reads to be a section of the constraint of t

Duties and Besponsibilities of Inspectors of Elections.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court instructive as to the powers, duties and responsbifities of Inspectors of Elections. It will probably correct sundry prevalent misapprehensions on tless

points: Boards of Inspectors of Elections are not Jaiges, nor do they exercise a Judicial power in sectiv-

authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates."

The adjutant of the prison. Lieut. Latouche, was heard by an officer (Lieut, Jones, Soth Ohio,) to use the following words to a Robel officer with whom he had catered and examined the cellar what the powder was reported as placed: "There is enough there to send every damned Yankee to hell."

Major Turkner said in my presence the day we were paroled, in answer to the question. "Was the prison mined," "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Hades before I would have suffered you to be recenced."

Bishop Jones said in the prison, when asked if he thought it was a Christian mode of warfare to hisw up defenseless prisoners: "He supposed the authorities were satisfied on that point, though he did not mean to justify it."

Less the locator, but they cannot deade upon his advise the elector, but they cannot deade upon his advised. Upon the brutality of the guards Col. FARSSWORTH'S | ministerial, and not Judicial acts, and hence they have been scrutinized with great freedom in proceedings in evidence is as follows:

In what is known as the "Pemberton buildings," nearly opposite the "Libby," there were confined a large number of enlisted men. Hardly a day went by that the guards did not fire upon the prisoners. I have known as many as fearteen shots to be fixed in one day. They were thus subject to death if they merely came near the window to obtain fresh air. R was a very commencer the window to obtain fresh air. R was a very commence to hear the report of a musket and then see the sergeant of the guard bring out a wounded or dead soldier.

tinued-More Startling Testimony. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1884.

The trial of William A. Bowles and others vas continued to-day before the Military Commission. Wesley Trouten, of Shoal's Station, Morton County. Indiana, testified to his membership in the Circle of

Stone had spoken in regard to the organization what was untrue. Witness asked Horsey to go with him and deal with Stone for such disloyal statements, and Horsey refused.

Stephen Torry of Davis County, testified that he joined the Circle of Honor in Martin County, in 1863; stephen Horsey induced him to join. Witness identified him as one of the accused. The obligation was similar to that taken by Truater, and bound them not to reveal those who were members and what the order did.

They were also sworm to assist the South if cailed on They were to rally in each township to assist the Rebellion. Horsey and Clayton, the two leading men, said, the whole Order was to stand ready to meet when called out. They had anstered and drilled several times. His brother, Win. Tenny, who belonged to the Order, told him they were getting pistols all the time to arm the members.

Mr. Baker, of Dover Hill, Morton County, be

the taking of the Philo Parsons and Island Queen.

LATER.

and honored our great statesman be justly reproached with a lack of courage or of self-sacrifice in this hour of the nation's supreme trial.

For myself I can read the Chicago Platform no other wise than as a white flag of surrender to the property of the pro